Oxford Democrat.

No. 46, Volume 7, New Series. | Paris, Maine, Tuesday, March 21, 1848. | Old Series, No. 4, Volume 17.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for payment in advance.

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THE STORY TELLER.

The Two Ediths.

BY C. H. RICHARDS.

CHAPTER I.

The night was lovely. The bright-eyed stars, which are wont to gem the heavens and strive with gentle rivalry to cast their beams upon the distant earth, had as yet scarce dared to unveil their faces, so timidly concealed when kingly Sol rolled by in his chariot. When the last ray of his glory had departed, the song of the evening star drew them forth, one by one, till she sung the advent of her queen. Then they turned in haste to see their covert, for scanning the wide expanse they had seen afar off in the eastern horizon, the brilliant dawning of proud Dian's reign, with many a bright beam heralding her coming. Awed by her majesty, the boldest star confessed her power, not dared contention with the queen of night. Onward she rode triumphantly, now shining forth in unveiled splendor, now dallying beneath a fleecy cloud, enwreathing it with many a ray of beauty. Onward she rode in her glory, shedding her beams in wanton profusion over the fair earth, which lay outspread before her. The *fair* earth! True, all looks fair and free from sin in this beautiful world, but how many scenes of sorrow and woe were those bright rays destined to illumine! Yet they fell in like profusion on the diamond panes which light the courtly hall, and through the vine-wreathed lattice of the cottage; they played upon the brow of the youth, and revealed the silver lines in the locks of the aged; they lighted the maiden to her couch of innocence—and burning tear-drops, seaming the cheek of guilt, glittered beneath their influence. But the world looked lovely, very lovely; in that pure light many a fairy spot was rendered doubly beautiful, and many a rippling stream, receiving the truant rays in its bosom, entangled them in its waters. Alas! that sin should pollute a thing so fair.

As yon noble steamer wings its way over the waters of the Hudson, the moonbeams reveal upon its broad deck the forms of Everard Legard and Edith, the wife of Victor La Mar, the mother of his child. Of stately mien is the cavalier, and proud is the glance of his midnight eye, but his soul is stained with a darker hue than his presence betokens, for he has won from her home the wife of his friend, and poluted her fair brow with sinful kisses. Edith fled with her seducer, but she fled not alone; she bore with her her child, the pledge of the affection she had cast from her, of the love she had trampled on.

'Twas past the noon of night, and still the lady and her lover paced those deserted decks; there was no rest for them that night, nor did the "honey-heavy-dew of slumber" bow their eyelids. Edith was sure of the love of Everard, and she returned that guilty passion with all the intencity of which her nature was capable; they had loved each other long ere the lady, constrained by the harsh command of a parent, had given her hand to one who was blessed with broader lands and a nobler name. But he whom she wedded was well worthy of her love, and had she but returned his earnest and fond affection, Victor La Mar had ever shielded her from sorrow. The tempter found her in her sunny home; she was not proof against his arts, but in an evil hour fell from her purity, and forsook that home to follow the fortunes of a gay Englishman. Everard knew that for love of him, Edith had become an outcast from the roof of one who would have cherished her tenderly; for him she had forsaken the friends of her youth, had sullied her own good name, and cast from her the garb of virtue, and he sought to repay her for such devotion, for his heart was all love for the lady, a sinful love 'tis true, but still full of tenderness. And was Edith happy? so fair, so young, yet quaffing deep the cup of guilt! Oh, no! so true it is that "where the conscience is not pure, there dwelleth no happiness." On that lovely night, when all around her was as beautiful and seemingly as free from sin as when the Creator pronounced it "*good*;" while she leaned on the bosom whose heart beat only for her, and knew that near her was slumbering a gentle creature who grew in beauty 'neath the sunshine of her affection—even then, in the first flush of her guilty passion, her spirit was wofully troubled.

Few words had passed their lips during those lone hours, though their hearts were full of busy thoughts; at length Everard spoke:

"Edith, sweet Edith, I would thou hadst not brought that dark-eyed child from her far off home. Would she not have been happier 'mid its peace and quiet than in sharing our life of mystery, perhaps suspicion? When a few years have sped, that fair child will have become a thoughtful maiden, and will pine wearily for her own bright land with its vines and flowers.—Edith, should she then turn from her who bore her thus early from the home of her father; should she claim the proud name of her race, and find it linked with what the world calls shame, may not her heart swell in its bitterness and refuse thee the love which is thy due. Edith, my beautiful, I would she were not here; as the object of thy love she is dear to me, but too many thoughts of a dark past cluster around her; she will ever remind thee of the home whence she was taken, in love perhaps, but not wisely. Thou, sweet one, shall dwell in a *brighter* home than of late, where no memory of sorrow shall intrude, no cloud shut out the sunshine of the heart—but the child, Edith, oh! leave the child."

"Leave her! leave my child! Oh, my God, am I to be tempted yet farther! No, no, Everard Legard, where I go, there shall she go, and with me ever abide. Did you bid me cast her from me, my innocent one! Oh! no, you did not mean thus! You will leave me *one* pure thing to cherish; let a mother's love still find its place in my heart, lest I sink in my sin, and the light of my life be lost in gloom. Look not on me thus reproachfully. You cannot know a mother's heart; even your love is scarcely more precious than the caresses of my child. Oh! Everard, *you* cannot keep from me a knowledge of my sin, and I would have that gentle creature near me, that oftentimes she may pillow her fair head on this wildly throbbing heart and give it rest. She shall bide with me, and her pure influence shall bless me and give me holy thoughts, if so be they have not fled me forever."

"Edith, when her heart shall be filled with a maiden's pride, and her high soul shall shrink from dishonor, will she love thee then? I fear her calmer nature will seek in vain to comprehend the passion which has led thee hither, and thy child will *pity* thee, perchance will look with scorn upon thy devotion, and call it weakness. Then couldst thou bear to see her drooping beneath the contempt, the sneers of a cold world, or hurling defiance at the world, while she turned from thee with a bitter reproach? Oh, yes, leave her, Edith, leave thy child."

"I am sore troubled, Everard, when I think of the future, and it may be it were better as you say, though God knows it will almost break this poor heart. But it shall be so—the child of Victor La Mar, the good and honorable, shall never know her mother's shame."

In the dwelling of an honest farmer, on the banks of the Hudson, there was seen by the wondering people around a little stranger, a gentle and beautiful girl, and none knew whence she came, nor in what land had been her early home, for she spoke strange words in a sweet but foreign tongue. Mynheer Hoffman and his dame were father and mother to her, and when a few years had elapsed, and the mystery of her sudden appearance was forgotten, she passed in the world as the good German's daughter; and very proud was he of her beauty, and very happy in her love. She, too, was happy; all memory of the past seemed obliterated from her mind, but Dame Hoffman often looked on her, as she danced around in her gladness, and sighed when she thought of the lovely lady, who, with many tears, had commended the lone child to her woman's heart; and she marvelled, too, when she remembered her passionate farewell of the child, and her last address to herself:

"Let her be called Edith—it was the name of her mother; but let it be Edith Hoffman, for that is a pure and honerable name, and oh! shield her from evil."

CHAPTER II.

At the close of a pleasant day in midsummer, some ten or a dozen years after the period at which our tale commences, two young men of foreign and rather distingue appearance, might have been seen picking their way through the underbrush of a dense wood on [the eastern shore of the Hudson. They had evidently mistaken their path, and were looking somewhat anxiously for one which should lead them to a habitation. The countenance of the one, who, though of larger frame and bolder bearing than his companion, seemed the younger, expressed much perplexity and vexation; while the other a tall and delicate looking youth, who had perhaps entered his fifth lustrum, seemed suffering from ill-health, and now ready to sink from excessive weariness and pain.

"Louis," said the younger, "I have got you into a fine scrape, here in the woods, with full two hours walk through the night air, ere we can reach your uncle's mansion. I fear to think what will be your lady mother's sentence upon me, when she sees you with your silken curls heavy with these fatal dews, and your cheek yet more pallid by reason of such unwonted exposure to this chilling atmosphere. By my soul, cousin, I am heartily sorry that my thoughtless freaks should have brought you into such trouble, for trouble it will be to us all, if you find that cough again;" and for a moment a shade of something like care, displaced the frank and merry smile which usually brightened his features.

"Nay, Harry," rejoined his companion, with a faint smile, "I am of age and can care for myself. Indeed I am quite out of leading strings, and have been these two years. I can soon relieve you of your burden of responsibility; there is an honest Dutch farmer somewhere among these hills, a tenant, I believe, of my good uncle, and I think we cannot be far from his domicil, where I purpose to rest for the night, for sooth to say, I am weary and dispirited enough."

"Hist, Louis—by Jove! we have mistaken our route with a vengeance, and stumbled into fairy land. Saw you ever a fairer representative of Titania's court?"

"Harry, man, what mean you?"

"Look you yonder, quick, my cousin; see you not that fairy figure with the veritable 'robe of green?' It is no Dutch maiden, or the short blue kirkle would be doomed; though, by my faith 'twould be no bad idea to better display so divine a foot and ankle."

Louis looked in the direction his friend designated, and beheld, in truth, a fairy creature. A young girl of not more than sixteen summers was advancing towards the thicket where they stood concealed by the clustering hazels; a straw gipsey bonnet was pendant from her exquisitely rounded shoulders, allowing the breezes of evening to wanton among her long ringlets of a rich chesnut brown, while her arching brow and eyes dark and full of "witching, wildering light," glowing cheeks, and lips shaming the heart-leaves of a rose, completed a picture which would rival the ideal of an artist. So entirely were they concealed, in their leafy bower, that the maiden was directly before them, ere she was aware of their presence. Louis then stepped forward, and addressing her courteously, inquired if she could direct them to the farmhouse of Mynheer Hoffman, and if it were likely they could abide the night there, as they were too far from M. La Mar's residence to think of returning there that night.

Though somewhat startled by their sudden appearance, and shrinking modestly from the gaze of strangers, the maiden replied, without fear, and with no show of rustic bashfulness, that she was going there now; that the farmer was her father, and in his name she proffered them the hospitalities of his roof. She guided them into the direct path, and soon the peaked gables of the Dutch mansion were visible. Louis had proceeded by the side of their gentle guide, remarking on the exceeding beauty of mountain, river, and gleaming rill, as openings in the hills and forests revealed them to him, and drinking in at every moment fresh draughts of love, as the silvery tones of the fair girl at his side fell upon his ear. Harry followed in silence, wondering much at the simple grace even elegance of the country maiden. "Timid she is, it is true," he said to himself, "and yet she has more the air of the court than the country. I'll warrant me not one drop of the Dutchman's blood flows in her veins: were it not for her dark eyes and locks, the very shade and hue of Louis, I should fancy her one of our own Saxon maidens. I' faith Louis, but she mates *thee* well!"

They soon reached the farmer's dwelling, and after partaking of the dame's good cheer, and receiving attendance from a waiting-maid dainty enough for Jove's own Hebe, they sought that rest and sleep of which poor Louis was in sad need. But not one of the trio of whom we have spoken were that night blessed with 'sweet, dreamless slumber." Louis La Mar knew that a love for the gentle maiden had entered his heart, and was filling it with brighter visions of life then he had ever yet conceived, brighter than he should know in fruition, for he believed that he was fast drawing near the lone grave, and his high soul forbade him to seek the love of a maiden, only to leave her to sorrow alone, when he should dwell no more in life. It was long before he slept, though his eyelids were heavy with slumber's influence, for his heart was heavier still with thoughts of sorrow.

No image of gloom hung over the pillow of Harry Lowndes. He mused long on the vision of beauty which that day had gladdened his eyes, and though he scarce dared acknowledge it to himself, descended as he was from a long line of noble ancestry, he yet cast forward a glance to the future, to a time when Edith Hoffman should grace his father's mansion, rivalling by every charm its present haughty mistress, and standing in its stately halls the gem, the darling of his proud but doating sire. Then in his dreams he saw sweet Edith, her brown tresses braided with diamonds, and circlets of pearls adorning her snowy neck: as he gazed on the bright ideal, he heard one say, "Lady, thou gracest well the rank which is thy birthright; no lowlier suitor than a peer of the realm is meet for thee."

I cannot tell of the maiden's dreams, but a strangely thrilling influence prevaded her, and when she awoke, only one image remained of all that had mingled in her visions; it was that of the pale stranger, and Edith loved to think upon it.

Louis La Mar was the pet and favorite of the uncle of whom he had spoken, and very dear was he to a heart which else had harbored nought but sad and bitter memories of the past; a heart whose purest and deepest feelings had been outraged and abused. Louis' father had been dead several years, and when wearied by the loneliness and seclusion of his chateau in Brittany, and oppressed by the recollections which were there continually forced upon him, Victor La Mar forsook the land of his birth, he brought with him to the New World, as companions in his voluntary exile, the son of a brother whom he still mourned, and the mother of that son. Louis was a favorite with others than the fond uncle and widowed mother; the merest stranger looked with interest on his noble form and dark eye where shown his high and generous soul; and those who knew him almost idolized so much goodness and true greatness. But the promise of his youth was taken away, for consumption, that gentle-footed messenger of death, was leading him with slow, but seemingly unerring steps, to the rest of the weary.

Harry Lowndes was the youngest son of an English nobleman, but he was almost a stranger to his father's house, for soon after the death of his own sweet and gentle mother, that father had made his wife one who sought not the love of his children; a woman who, by many arts and strangely winning ways, had gained for herself a place in the old man's heart, till overpowered by her fascinations he had bestowed on her wealth, rank, and a title; had made her mistress of his lordly hall. Harry's eldest brother was married, and with his fair and noble bride he was seldom seen beneath his father's roof.—Another brother had taken orders and received a rich benefice in the gift of the family. Harry was a wanderer over the world, engaged in no pursuit save that of chasing time; he was a gay frank-hearted youth, full of generous and kindly feeling. His friend Louis found him in France's gay capital, revelling in all its festivities, and wisely shunning its vices, and he allured him to bear them company to the new home, they were seeking in the "land of the west." Desirous of novelty and thirsting for some new pleasure, Harry readily consented to join them. The closest friendship united the cousins, and as he beheld their perfect confidence, each in the other, Victor La Mar often uttered a prayer that nothing of evil might ever rise in their hearts to divide them; and then he would sigh, for he could but think of one whom he had loved and trusted in his youth, who betrayed his trust and ruined his happiness by desolating a home erst so lovely.

CHAPTER III.

When the morrow came and the youths bade adieu to their kind entertainers, there were mingled with those adieux deeper feelings than often find birth in so brief a time. Louis bade farewell to the object of his thoughts and visions with a heart full of sadness; he could not trust himself to murmur her name, and he left her feeling that a bitter draught was mingled with the cup of life for him; that the misery of hopeless, unrequited love was to be his lot, and he had well nigh prayed that he might die, ere he should meet with such a doom; he dared not *hope*, he dared not seek return for the affection he could not quell.

Harry parted from Edith with looks and tones which told his passionate admiration, and so absorbed was he in the unwonted and delightful feelings which now swayed him, that he assured her he should see her again and again—that not a day should pass but he would be at her side, and this without dreaming he might not be ever welcome, or that the maiden could love another. Edith *did* love another, and when through the opening in the vines which clustered over her casement, she caught the last glimpse of that pale, sad face, she threw herself upon her couch and burying her face in her hands, wept long and passionately. Fair reader—hast thou ever loved? Then I need not tell thee why the maiden wept; and to one who has never been overwhelmed by the intensity of that first strong passion, it would be vain to tell the cause of those quick-coming tears.

Ere long there was mourning and sorrow in the mansion of Victor La Mar. His nephew, the pride and comfort of his darkened lot, was prostrated by a fearful sickness, and the stricken man prayed that when the darling of his heart should be taken away from the world, he might bear him company to the fairer land. It was a sinful prayer, but it was the prompting of a breaking heart, for though still in the prime of manhood, there would be no joy in life for Victor La Mar were that noble youth blighted by desolating death. Louis did not die; there was a strong principle of life in him, a somewhat that kept him from the grave, though he asked not to live. When he had almost recovered he opened his heart to the kind physician who attended him, and told him the secret cause of that death-like sickness, and he besought him to send him abroad where he might be removed from the immediate influence of his fatal love. The good man bade them take him to a warmer clime if they would have him longer spared to them. When Louis told Harry that he was ordered abroad, his friend told him that he could not accompany him now, but he hoped to join him in a short time, and to that "sunny land" he would then take a gentle and beautiful bride.—Louis listened, and an involuntary shudder passed over him, for he knew that bride was Edith Hoffman, and he felt that he must not see her again, must *never* look upon her when she had become the bride of another.

Would you know if such were indeed the truth, that Edith had so soon forgotten her first love? The memory of those dark and earnest eyes still haunted the dream of the maiden, but after a season she remembered it more like a dream than reality, so very brief had been their interview, and so little had she known of him since. Harry had been with her day after day, even as he had said, and only when the illness of his cousin had kept him away, had the twilight hour found him elsewhere. Edith scarce dared to ask him of Louis, for though she did not fear that she should reveal her love, yet it seemed an intrusion into the secrecy of her heart which she could not bear, to hear that cherished, almost sacred name uttered by careless lips. By and by she was told that he was about leaving the country, and she thought she should never see him again; then she questioned her heart on its secret thoughts, and chided it for hoarding up its love for one who sought it not; her pride forbade it, and gradually she won herself to listen to young Harry's suit. She saw he loved her as she could never love him, for despite her pride, her heart was wayward in its passion—but could she see one whom she might make happy, pining for love of her; could she dim that bright eye, and cheek the flow of the life-current which bounded from that hoping heart? Oh, no! She would wed him, and perhaps in other days, when all the dreams of her youth were faded, she might learn to love him. So when the gallant youth besought her to bless him with her love, when he told her that he would prize her exquisite beauty, and the gift of her gentle heart more than the hand and dowry of the noblest maiden in his own land, she bade him hope.

Harry Lowndes was blessed indeed when Edith became his bride. The scion of a lordly house asked nothing more when he had wedded the daughter of a German cottager, a poor man who tilled the land of those wealthier than he. Harry carried his beautiful wife to a home he prepared for her near the place where he had first seen her, and there they passed many bright days atmosphered by love. The whole nature of the pleasure seeker seemed changed, and the quiet happiness of his rural dwelling sufficed him; it was a blessedness earth could not exceed. He devoted himself to the education of the young creature, who, for the future, was to share all his thoughts and purpose—for Harry was well versed in the lore of schools, and he found in Edith an apt scholar, so much did her eager mind crave knowledge. Masters from a neighboring city were procured, that she might become skilled in those arts which cheer life's sad hours and win the burdened heart from its cares; and Edith was happy, *malgre* her early love, and the only partial surrender of her heart to him who was so devoted to her. Then too she was grateful to him, for she knew that for her he had incurred the displeasure of his family. Harry had early apprized his father of his intended union with so much worth and beauty, and he had received reply that henceforth he must be an *exile* from that home to which he had so long been a stranger, for no low-born damsel should ever be received in his father's house as the bride of his son, howsoever much he had been loved, when he demeaned himself worthy of his high descent. He knew full well whence this missive emanated; and now he had no thought, no affection apart from his sweet home. Their days flew by like winged things in the midst of the delights he had gathered around his lovely wife, and when, after a few years had passed, the music of children's laughter was heard there, mingling with the pleasant sounds of harp and lute, Harry felt that his happiness was perfected.

CHAPTER IV

On the steps of the splendid mansion in one of the most fashionable quarters of the northern metropolis, stood a gentleman whose erect form and stately bearing proclaimed him still in life's prime; though his silver sprinkled locks and furrowed brow told of a longer sojourn in the world, or of sorrows that do the work of Time. He was addressing a little lad whose countenance, was noble and his air gentle and well-bred, but he was exceeding pale, and his garb betokened abject poverty.

"Your mother, boy? Who is your mother? Years have passed since I visited this country and even then I knew no one who could be your mother now. Yet she recognized me, you say, and would see me?"

"Yes sir. She said you were my father's friend, and loved him well, and for the father's sake she would see you—*for the children* of Harry Lowndes were wanting bread."

"Harry Lowndes! Do you hear him, Louis?" said he, turning to a gentleman who stood beside him; "Do you hear the boy's tale? Harry Lowndes is no more, and his children are praying for food, for they are famishing?"

The person addressed, whose bronzed cheek told a residence beneath the tropics, turned suddenly at the sound of that familiar name, and his dark cheek glowed, and his lips quivered as he said:

"You mother! where is your mother? lead us to her. Dear sir, let us hasten to her directly. Oh, Heavens, that Edith Hoffman should lack bread while I can lavish my thousand!"

The old man looked at his nephew with a troubled air: "Edith Hoffman—Edith Hoffman," he said to himself—"it is the name he has so often murmured in his sleep, when I have watched him as he revealed his love, all unconsciously, and I have tried so vainly to recall the name, and where I had heard it. Was she the bride of Harry," continued he aloud, "and did you love her Louis? Well, boy, I am glad you did not wed her, for it is an awful thing to wed a gentle and loving creature, and know, after she has lain in your bosom for years, that she has never loved you, that her heart beat only for another. It is a dreadful thing, Louis to awaken from a dream of confidence and trust, and find you have been the sport of a false friend and a faithless wife; to find that you are alone in the world and unloved, when an hour before you had blessed for their devotion to you, those who had worked that ruin."

They followed the boy with rapid steps, and in an obscure street on the very outskirts of the city they entered an humble dwelling. The boy went forward with noiseless step. "Please, sir," said he, "my baby brother is very sick, and mamma cannot leave him lest he die in her absence. Only yesterday she went a little time to carry home some work she had been doing, and the lady who employed her was gone into the country, so she came home without money to buy us food, we had nothing in the house to eat, sir; and all night little Harry cried for some bread—he was so hungry—and poor mamma wept so bitterly, and told me that my father's own home had been a princely mansion, and that gold and silver and fair lands were ours if we had our rights. But hist, sir, a moment, if so it please you, and I will tell mamma you are come." And he left them alone in the hall of the rambling old building they had been traversing.

They were soon in the presence of Mrs. Lowndes; she received them with a courtesy and grace which acorded ill with the aspect of the apartment, where she was performing menial service for her helpless family; but when she saw Louis—when she met again the fascination of those eyes whose glances still lived in her memory, every hope, feeling, and cherished thought of the past rushed through her mind, and she sunk half fainting in a chair. She conquered in a moment, and then as she advanced to meet him, her step was prouder than before, and in her eye shone a strange, cold light.

"You were friends of the departed," said she, "you will not see his children suffer;" and her eyes were softened by a mother's tears. "They are your namesakes, sirs, Victor and Louis and he who lies yonder—now a corpse—he was like his father, so we called him Harry; but he is at rest now—earth has no more sorrows for him."

They looked upon the other side of the room, and saw stretched upon a miserable pallet, the stiffened form of an infant. It was a sad sight, the suffering and woe of that wretched family—and Louis wondered not that the lady had spoken with bitterness of the noble heritage withheld from her beautiful boys. The sons of one of England's nobles perishing for lack of food, and for the free air of heaven, and she who had lived only in the light of love, now with her young spirit crushed, and her fair hopes blighted, sinking in want and misery! He turned away—he could not listen to the sad tale which filled with sorrow the old man's heart. Edith told him what a blessed lot was theirs till Harry was deprived by disinheritance of the patrimony which was his rightful portion. And then, when poverty laid its iron grasp upon them, how untiringly he labored to gain the paltey sum necessary to keep his family from miserable want; how he nerved himself to bear reproach and insult from those who could never appreciate a heart which loved too well to obey the mandate of an unfeeling woman, when she bade him renounce her he had wedded and return to his father's house; how his noble heart sickened when he thought of the wretchedness which stared them in face, and yet his free spirit rebelled that he should wait at another's behest; he panted for freedom—he could not brook his lot. Then he died, and his unshackled soul fled to its nobler home—and they were left friendless and alone among strangers.

"He died, sir—but ere he had bade farewell to those whom he had loved so much on earth, he told me how you had loved him, and bade me, should we ever meet, to implore you to look with compassion on his boys. But for those children had struggled on alone—had died in my misery—but *that* were too fair, too noble to bear the curse, and for their sakes, sir, I sought you. I know the children of Harry Lowndes need fear no hapless lot if you befriend them."

She ceased speaking waited a reply. The gentleman had regarded her meanwhile with the intensest interest; he saw before him the eye, the brow, the very smile, saving its sadness, which he had loved in his own erring Edith, and when she paused he inquired in a tone of forced calmness—

"But your parents, lady, good Mynheer Hoffman and his dame?"

"Were no parents of mine, though I knew it not till the old man died, and then he laid his whithered hand upon my head and blessed me for my love; he called me his 'darling Edith,' and told me I had been to him all an *own* daughter could be, and he had ever loved me as such. It was the last thing he said, sir, and then I knew for the first time, that Carl Hoffman was not my father. He died, and *I* am now *alone* in the world, for she who was a kind mother to me, died a on after you left, and I am *quite* alone."

Victor La Mar caught her to his heart: "My

Edith, you are not alone, my blessed child! God be praised for this brightest day of my existance! Come to my arms, my heart—to the heart of a parent who has long mourned you as dead! God bless the my darling child."

The blessing of the Almighty rested on Edith; she was no longer *alone*, and her sons had no more sorrow.

CHAPTER V

The scene changes once more, gentle reader. Departing from a magnificent mansion in a fashionable part of the great city of London, was the superb equipage of Victor La Mar, by succession to title, now Count De La Verge, a French noble, but allied, marriage, to one of England's peers. That ill-starred marriage is now made known anew to the curious world, and report says, that the lady-mother of the lovely Edith, the only offspring of the union, has been dead for many years: that the child, in her infancy, was strangely separated from her father, to whom she is now restored, and he purposes to present her to the fair sovereign of her mother's native land, at this her first drawing-room. The lady Edith has many friends in that vast city, stranger as she is: for in her early youth she wedded the scion of a noble house, and now, proud of her beauty and her rank, the haughty Countess, of S——acknowledges the widowed bride of her husband's son: and Edith, the foundling, the Dutch maiden of the farm house, whose employments were such as became a farmer's child—Edith, who in the land of the stranger had learned sad lessons of life's ills, and the evils of poverty, alighted from her father's carriage at the Court of St. James, and was hailed the loveliest of the noble ladies who that day graced the most brilliant drawing-room of the season. The year of her mourning had expired, the widow's weed were laid aside, and now robed with exquisite taste, and gleaming in the light of diamonds, all, even the envious ones whose charms were dimmed beside *her*, owned her the Queen of Beauty.

Edith bent before her sovereign in graceful acknowledgment of the illustrious favor bestowed upon her, and *then*, at the moment when a flattering world told her she had attained the summit of her destiny, that Fate was singing her sweetest lay to her spirit, every memory of the eventful *past* rushed through he mind—her obscure childhood; the unrequitted love, now springing from its ashes in fresh vigor; the brief season when she dwelt in a happy home, and the wing of Love brooded over her; and the bitter winter when her youngest darling perished for lack of bread. The thrilling embrace which united her to a parent; the pride with which she had seen her son established in the right of their heritage; the homage now rendered her, by the high and noble; the favor of her queen; and all this in the presnce of one whom above others she wished to please! What a rush of feeling overpowered her, causing her cheek to glow and the tear of intense feeling to tremble in her eye! When she passed from before the queen, she bore her triumph with such subdued and winning grace that her charms were heightened a hundrd-fold.

There were two in that saloon who watched with exceeding interest fair Edith's *debut*. The one was Louis La Mar, the most graceful and gallant cavalier St. James could boast, the cynosure

THE TREATY.

[From the Washington Union of the 16th inst.,]

The Senate adjourned, to-night a few minutes past 9 o'clock, after a session in closed doors of nine hours.

We congratulate the country on the result of their deliberations. The treaty has been ratified, it is understood, by a vote of 38 to 15—three Senators, of course, being absent.

The constitution provides that the (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties PROVIDED TWO THIRDS OF THE SENATORS PRESENT CONCUR." This treaty is, therefore, ratified by more than the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

It is also understood that the votes both of the majority and minority are made up of both political parties.

It is said that the original treaty has been ratified with some modifications—as proposed by the President, or adopted by the Senate.

The seal of secrecy has not been removed, and, in fact, we do not understand that any proposition was made to that effect. It cannot, therefore, be expected that we should at this time enter into any specifications of the precise modifications that have been adopted, or of the names of the senators who voted in the affirmative or negative. It is presumed, however, that the boundary line, as said to have been originally specified by the treaty, or the amount of the money to be paid, has not been changed by these modifications.

We congratulate the country upon the result—as furnishing some hope and some augury of the resortation of peace. We trust that the Mexican government will not be so blind to the true interest of both countries, as to refuse its final ratification of the treaty, now about to be sent back to them. We have obtained glory enough by our valor. We shall rejoice if the blessings of peace shall now succeed to the clash of arms.

We shall wait, of course, with some anxiety for the decision of the President and Congress of Mexico. We presume that intelligence of the general result will be immediately forwarded by a special express to our commanding officer in Mexico—to be followed as soon as possible, by an authentic copy of the ratified treaty, and with accompanying instructions.

We trust that all the objections, and all the idle clamors which have been raised against the views of the administration, will now disappear. The President has promptly and wisely waived all unnecessary objections to the irregularity of the manner in which the treaty was formed.—The sanction which it has received from the President and the Commissioners of Mexico stamps it as their official act.

The ratification which it receives from the Senate of the United State cures all the informality with which it was made on the other side.

What becomes, now, of the doubts which were once expressed of the President's desire for PEACE? And what becomes of the doubts which were entertained of the sincerity of his declarations, that he had no desire to extinguish the NATIONALITY of Mexico?

The Senate have adjourned over till Tuesday next, for the purpose of enjoying some relaxation after the severe labors to which they have been subjected for these two weeks past.

THE TREATY

Some of the New York papers publish what purports to be an accurate copy of the Mexican Treaty. They do not, however, say by what means they got possession of the document.

The Treaty consists of twenty-three articles. The 1st article provides for 'a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic;' the 2d, for the provisional suspension of hostilities and the re-establishment of constitutional order in places occupied by American troops; 3d, for the earliest possible withdrawal of our troops, and the suspension of the blockade of the Mexican ports, after the ratification of the Treaty, and the evacuation of the city of Mexico in one month; 4th, for the delivery of all castles, forts, &c., and of all artillery, arms, and munition of war in our hands at the time of the ratification, also of such Mexican prisoners as are held by Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, and the final evacuation of the country, if possible, within three months; the 5th, article specifies the boundary line as follows:

"The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly in the sea; from thence up the middle of that River, following the deep channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same:) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pac. Ocean."

Disturnell's map, revised edition, is to be taken as a guide. Article 6th, provides a free passage by water, up the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, for citizens of the United States to their possessions north of the boundary line; 7th, provides for the free use of the Rio Grande and the Gila rivers, by both countries, where the boundary line runs through the channel of these rivers; 8th gives the Mexican citizens a right to remain in the territory ceded to the United States, or remove, as they may prefer, their election to be made in one year, property of all kinds being inviolable. Articles 9th and 10th, relating to the incorporation of the Mexican citizens into our Union and the guaranty of Roman Catholicism, &c.—have been either expunged or altered by the Senate. Article 11th, relates to the protection of Mexican citizens from the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories ceded to the United States; the 12th, provides that, "Immediately after this treaty shall have been duly ratified by the government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of Dollars shall be paid to the said government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual instalments of three-millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.—This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present treaty by the Mexican government, and the first of the instalments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual instalment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment from the beginning shall also be paid."

The 13th, 14th and 15th, require the U. S. government to assume and pay all the claims of American citizens, now due, and decided on, from Mexico; and all that may hereafter become due agreeably to the Convention of 1839 and 1843. The 16th, relates to the right of either party to erect fortifications; the 17th, to the renewal of the treaty of 1831; the 18th, 19th and 20th, relates chiefly to the disposition of merchandize and supplies imported during the occupation of Mexico by our troops, or previous to their final evacuation of the country. The 21st, provides for the appointment of Commissioners to adjust any future difficulties between the two Republics; the 22d, article specifies the general principles on which future wars if any there should be, between the two countries shall be conducted in respect to merchants and non-combattants, prisoners of war, &c., &c. The 23d article requires the ratification of the treaty in four months; but this article is nullified by a secret article which allows eight months, if necessary to complete the ratification of said treaty.

"Done in quintuplicate at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST, [L. S.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]
BENARDO CANTO, [L. S.]
MIG ATRISTAIN. [L. S.]

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thinks that the chief difficulty in the way of the ratification of the amendments will be with Mr. McIntosh and other British agents, and adds:

"The original project proposed that the three millions be paid to Mexico on the ratification of the project by the Mexican Congress. All that is defeated by amendments. The amendments must be concurred in by the Mexican government, and ratifications exchanged, before any money can be paid. Then, again, the original project was that the additional sum of twelve millions should be paid to Mexico in United States stocks, and in that case, the consideration stipulated for the British agents and others who negociated the project would be at once paid to them in stocks, by the acting President, Pena y Pena. But the senate have provided that the sum shall be paid in annual instalments, and in coin, to the Mexican government. The Mexicans cannot therefore control it and there can be no bribery in the matter—and the British agents can get no compensation for their influence in favor of a ratification.—They lose also their preferred grants of lands. They will look coldly on the treaty, as modified.

"The amount of the matter is, that the Senate have so framed a treaty as to secure the independant, and unbiassed, and united action of the Mexican Government upon it. In other words we are to have no humbug treaty. We shall have a real treaty and a peace in good faith or none at all."

The vote for the ratification stands as follows:

Chester Ashley, democrat, Ark; Charles G. Atherton, do. N. H.; Arthur P. Bagby do. Ala.; John Bell, whig, Tenn.; James W. Bradbury, democrat, Maine; Jesse D. Bright, do. Ia.; Simon Cameron, do. Pa.; Lewis Cass, do. Mich.; John H. Clarke, whig, R. I.; John J. Crittenden, do. Ky.; John Davis do. Mass.; Jefferson Davis, democrat, Miss.; Wm. L. Dayton, whig, N. J.; Daniel S. Dickinson, do. N. Y.; Jno. A Dix, do. do.; S. N. Downs, do. La.; Alpheus Felch, do. Mich.; Henry S. Foote, do. Miss.; John P. Hale, abolition, N. H.; Edward A. Hannegan, democrat, Ind.; R. M. T. Hunter, do. Va.; Beverly Johnson, whig, Md.; Herschel Johnson, democrat, Ga.; Henry Johnson, whig, La.; Wilie P. Mangum, do. N. C.; Jacob W. Miller, whig, N. J.; James M. Mason, democrat, Va.; W. B. S. Moore, do. Maine; John M. Niles, do. Ct.; Thomas J. Rusk, do. Texas; Ambrose H. Sevier, do. Ark.; Daniel Sturgeon, do. Pa.; Hopkins L. Turney, do. Tenn.; Joseph R. Underwood, whig, Ky.; David L. Yulee, democrat, Florida. Total, 37.

NAYS.—Wm. Allen, democrat, Ohio; David R. Atchison, do. Miss.; George E. Badger, whig, N. C.; Roger S. Baldwin, do. Ct.; Thomas H. Benton, democrat, Misso.; John M. Berrien, whig Ga.; Sidney Breese, democrat, Ill.; Thomas Corwin, whig, Ohio; Stephan A. Douglass, democrat, Ills; Albert C. Greene, whig, R. I.; Dixon H. Lewis, democrat, Ala; Presley Spruance, whig, Del.; Wm. Upham, do. Vt.; Daniel Webster, do. Mass.; John D. Westcott, Jr., democrat, Florida. Total, 15.

Analysis of the vote.—Ayes, whigs 11, democrats 26.

Nays, whigs 8, democrats 7.
Absent, whigs 3, democrat 1.
Total, ayes 37, nays 15.
Majority for the treaty, 22.

The four absent senators, were Samuel S. Phelps, whig, Vt; James A. Pearce, whig, Md.; John M. Clayton, whig, Del; Sam Houston, democrat, Texas.

THE TREATY.—The President of the United States, has approved of the Treaty as amended by the Senate, and at a Cabinet Council, held on Saturday last, it was ordered to be forthwith despatched to Mexico. A special messenger left Washington city on Sunday with the Treaty.—A Washington correspondent of a daily paper, says that it is believed that the President will appoint but one commissioner by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to-day; finally the terms of peace with Mexico, on the basis of Mr. Trist's treaty as amended by the Senate. He will, it is rumored, select him from Massachusetts, to counterbalance Mr. Webster's opposition to the treaty, and it will, in all probability be the son of the Hon. Edward Everett, the late Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

THE MEXICAN JOURNALS. The Noticioso, of Tampico, copies a long article from the Monitor, relative to the conduct of our withdrawing the American troops. The Monitor declares that peace has been concluded between Mexico is overjoyed, and that the people of that country now anxiously await the decision of the United States. That journal expatiates at length on the results which follow the withdrawal of our army. "Revolutions," says the Monitor, "will succeed each other like the waves of the sea, and pretexts therefor will multiply on all sides." The Monitor then presents much wholesome advice with regard to the policy to be pursued by the Mexican government after the departure of the American forces, recommending to strengthen itself, to take all necessary precautions, and to revolve in the orbit declined by the laws. The Noticioso is clamorous for peace, conceiving it to be the true policy of the country after the severe but useful lesson it has received. Says that journal, "We have had enough misfortune, disgrace, madness and degradation. Are we not satisfied that so much time has been lost, so much blood spilt so much opprobrium, so many defeats! What now remains for us to experience? What more can we suffer?" The Noticioso concludes by declaring that, if his countrymen blindly persist in carrying on the war, the "stars of the north will increase, flashing in the blue skies of Mexico." [N. O. Delta.

Kindness begets kindness, ill nature produces anger: anger hatred.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—On the night of March 10th, the two beautiful blocks, with granite fronts, on the east side of Washington, north of State street, were destroyed by fire, together with their contents. The principal sufferers were Damrell & Moore, printers. Loss estimated at $75,000. Messrs. Boynton & Woodford, dealers in fancy goods and cutlery; James Eaton, importer and extensive dealer in fancy cutlery, firearms, &c.; Charles Wait, merchant tailor; W. W. Ross and John Earle, Jr., do.; Pollard & Barry, hatters;—besides several other firms, were burnt out, and their stocks principally or wholly destroyed. The total loss is estimated at more than $200,000—mostly covered by insurance.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 21, 1848.

The question is frequently asked, if the Whigs do not entertain the same sentiments that the old Jeffersonian Republicans used to, and if not, what the real difference is? We answer:—The real difference is, the Federalists always favored "associated wealth," and the Republicans opposed it.—the same difference now exists between the Whigs and the Democrats. True men have changed, but principles remain the same. Some Federalists have seen the evil of federalism and have become the true friends of Democracy; and some that were once with the Republican party, have become worshippers at the shrine of Hartford Convention Federalism, declaring themselves converts to the doctrines of the Aristocracy, that the people are their own worst enemies. Since their apostacy, they have been the most zealous advocates of the old enemies of democratic Government. They now urge the same arguments, and employ the same sneers at the Democracy, that used to make up the invectives of the old Federalists in the time of the war. Who ever heard a Whig or one of these apostates, who once professed such a confidence in the people and in free government, complain of "the danger of *associated wealth*?" No one: they have always denounced those who have warned the people of such dangers. They themselves have been made rich by the benefits of associated wealth, and they care not who may have been made poor by the process that enriched them.

No, it is not selfish combinations of associated wealth that they fear, but they dislike and oppose every measure or doctrine calculated to give additional impetus to the Democratic principles of the Government. They denounce every man that deems it his duty to give our Constitution a more Democratic tendency. This they deprecate, and are for having a stronger and more restraining government than the Constitution, even on their construction, imposes upon the people. They represent the friends of Democracy as holding to the doctrine, that "the will of the *majority* was too much *restrained* by the Constitution"—and then affirm that the tendency to give the majority the entire control, "was not the original design of our Constitution." "It was never intended, by its powers, *to make this Government a mere Democracy*."—They can find nothing in pure democracy but "violence and anarchy," and the breaking up of "associated wealth." And there's the rub with all federalists.

Let any man, a true democrat, devotedly express confidence in the *virtues* of the love of liberty, and of attachment to free institutions, among this mighty people. "Not so," say the feds, raising the cry of "ruin," and attempting to sneer down this generous confidence in public virtue. "Attachment to our institutions," says the Federal union dumps, "has not increased of late years." On the contrary, *public confidence in our institutions has been shaken.* Striking instances of this fact were afforded every day. Instead of increased attachment to our institutions, there is *an increased distrust in them.*" This is the love of country which animates the modern whigs: it is the breath they inhale from the foul atmosphere of Federalism. *Distrust of the people, mistrust of free institutions!* is the first principle of vitality with the party to which apostates from the Republican party have transferred themselves, for the benefit of "associated wealth."

It is *true*, too, what the feds say. Mistrust in the people has increased of late, but with whom? With the dynasty of "associated wealth:" the men of exclusive privileges; the old haters of popular government and free suffrage, the modern whigs, that promise much but fulfil never. This mistrust has increased just as far as the Federal party has increased, in power and numbers, and no farther. No man, when a Republican of the Democratic party, ever mistrusted, because he was with men who looked on the right side, who loved liberty and free suffrage, and esteemed the people, because they were of the people. Associated with federalists, he finds the tendency very different. With change of association, the disposition is changed. He assimilates to men who all their lives have despised and feared the people, and he has learnt to cherish a hatred to Democratic institutions, and to look upon the people as a *mob*, and "associated wealth," as the only principle of Conservatism in Government.

Here we have modern Federalism developed in its original form of hatred to popular institutions. Here we have the true character of deserters from the Republican ranks. Many of them have proved apt pupils of the old Hartford Convention expounders. They denounce the tendencies to Democracy just as Hamilton, and John Adams, and Fisher Ames did, when they sought to introduce the British form of Government, as the best form of government on earth. They never complained of Executive power *united with a money power, or "associated wealth,"* but assail most bitterly *the union between Executive power and Democracy.* Here is the mighty grievance of the present time.—The national Executive instead of combining with "associated wealth," unites with the people, the Democracy, including the industrious laboring classes, not doubting their capacity for self-government.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The annual election in New Hampshire, for Governor, members of the Legisture, &c., took place last Tuesday. It is a clean sweep, and a warning to the whigs of what is to come. The vote in 151 towns, is, for Williams, dem., 24,717, for Berry, Whig, 22,156; Williams's majority 2,156. This is a gain of 1041 over his majority in the whole State last year!

The Democratic majority in the House will be from 30 to 40. The only comfort the allies can have in their utter defeat, will be in the reflection that they have richly deserved it.

FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans papers of the 8th have news from Vera Cruz to March 2. An armistice for two months was signed by Gen. Butler in the city of Mexico on the 27th of Feb. Gen. Scott turned over the command of the army to Gen. Butler on the 19th, in an order in which he "is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction."

At Queretaro on the 13th there were thirty deputies and nine Senators of the Mexican congress, but they had agreed to form a quorum on the receipt of peace news from Washington.

Santa Anna was at Tehuacan the last of Feb. with a few followers, and had not made up his mind to leave the country; it was even rumored that he designed to overthrow the government of Pena y Pena.

Nine Mexicans were killed and forty taken prisoners, in consequence of an attack on our patrol in the city of Mexico on the 14th.

DR. COOLIDGE'S TRIAL.

The capital trial of Dr. V. P. Coolidge for the murder of Edward Mathews in Waterville last September, commenced before the Supreme Court in Augusta on Tuesday last. One hundred Jurors were summoned and in attendance, and a panel was formed after calling thirty-nine—twenty-seven having formed opinions, were therefore set aside by the Court, or challenged by the prisoner or his Counsel. The Court appointed F. F. Haines, Esq., of East Livermore, Foreman.

Attorney General Blake of Bangor, County Attorney Paine, of Hallowell, and Lot M. Morrill, Esq., of Augusta, for the Government. Hon. George Evans, of Gardiner, and E. Foyes, Esq., of Waterville, Counsel for the prisoner.

The proceedings of the trial, up to Thursday night, are published in the Augusta papers, but are so voluminous as to preclude even a synopsis in this week's Democrat. It is supposed the trial will occupy the greater portion of the present week. Only some half dozen witnesses on the part of the Government had been examined, according to the reported proceedings, how many more there are is not stated; it is stated, however, there are over one hundred present on the part of the prisoner.

The trial creates a great excitement in the vicinity of Augusta, and Dr. Tappan's Church, where the trial is held, is daily filled to overflowing, and hundreds go away unable to obtain an entrance.

Coolidge is represented to be perfectly calm and collected—as much so as any person in the Court.

P. S. By an Extra from the Age Office dated this morning, we learn that the Government after occupying five days, and examining some sixty witnesses, have stopped for the present.—The Extra says—"The examination has been most thorough, and innumerable number of facts and circumstances bearing more or less directly upon the question of the prisoner's guilt elicited."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

☞ Ambrose H. Sevier, of the State of Arkansas, to be Commissioner of the United States with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic.

Robert M. Walsh, of the State of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the U. S. to the Mexican Republic.

PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT. Mr. Chadsworthy has disposed of his interest to Mr. Erastus E. Gould, and The Transcript is, at the commencement of the next Volume, (in about four weeks) to put on a new dress, and otherwise spruce up. The Transcript is a good family paper, and the only literary paper published in the State.—May its days be long in the land, and its subscribers numerous and prompt payers. Thus will both publisher and subscriber be benefitted.

TERRITORY TO BE CEDED TO U. S. Several statements have been made of the extent of the territory proposed to be ceded to the United States by Mexico, but all of them have differed materially. The acre, as computed by Mexican authority, is as follows:—Texas proper, 1000, 600 square miles; Upper California, 376,354 square miles. To the above should be added portions of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Chihuahua, estimated acre 60,000 square miles, making a total of 754,141 square miles. Prior to the annexation of Texas, the U. S. was estimated to contain 2,000,000 square miles, and Mexico 1,600,304 square miles. If the above treaty is adopted, the United States of America, according to the above estimate, will then contain 2,751,141 square miles, and the republic of Mexico 939,160 square miles.

A friend of ours, who is afflicted with temporary deafness, consoles himself by the belief that nothing is going on worth hearing.

For the Democrat.

SOUTH PARIS, March 17th.

MR. EDITOR,—A communication, of which the following is a copy, was presented by the writer of this to the Editors of the Norway Advertiser for publication the present week. The reason why its publication in that paper was desired, will be understood, after reading what follows.

"For the Advertiser."

"MESSRS. EDITORS,—A communication in your paper of the 25th ult., signed 'Norway,' contains one paragraph, which has naturally attracted some little attention 'in the *vicinity* of Norway.' It is as follows:—'The building' (to be erected for an Institute) 'will afford Mr. Hinds an opportunity to continue his excellent School, commenced one year ago.'—It is not to be supposed that the writer meant *nothing* by the expression above quoted. Neither do I believe that he designed *solely* to convey the idea which the words *express*. But the impression intended to be given evidently is, that the School at Norway, would continue under the instruction of Mr. Hinds. This is too plain to be mistaken. It 'sticks out.'

"The people of Norway and the vicinity—most of them—know that Mr. H. has made arrangements for the removal of his School to South Paris at an early day. A building to be constructed in accordance with a plan of his suggestion is already in process of erection, and will be completed by the last of May next, in season for the commencement of the Summer Term.

"At the proper time Mr. H. will doubtless issue his announcement, by Circular, or otherwise, notifying the public of the change he proposes to make, together with the reasons therefor.

"That the people of Norway have an undoubted right to establish as many Schools in their midst as they think proper, no one has ever thought of denying. But it must be distinctly understood, that if any spirit of opposition or rivalry has been engendered by the recent movements in the two towns, it does *not* exist among the friends of the Institute at South Paris.

"The above plain statements have been made *only* because they seemed called for by the paragraph in the communication before referred to, and not for the purpose of provoking a newspaper discussion. If, however, this discussion shall arise, many of your subscribers in this vicinity will feel that they have a right to be heard, upon a matter in which they are deeply interested." "CANDOR."

"South Paris, March 13th."

The above was presented to the Editors of the Advertiser in the early part of the week, and read by them in presence of the writer.—After some hesitation, they very graciously condescended to acknowledge their obligations to their fifty subscribers at South Paris, for their generous patronage—hoped they should be *impartial* in the conduct of their paper—*intended* to be independent—"as independent as they could *afford* to be," in the language of one of them—regretted the unfortunate situation of affairs in relation to the Institute—were *decidedly* of the opinion, that the obnoxious paragraph referred to, was objectionable, at the time of its publication, as it conveyed an incorrect impression—but still, did not feel at liberty to incur the responsibility of erasing it—saw no reason why the article of "Candor" should give offence, if published by them—presumed it stated facts only—and concluded by requesting time for consideration. This was very readily granted. Three days had nearly elapsed, and—"Mons Caberat"—with the following result, which was obtained with the rejected communication.

"To ——— ———.

SIR,—Upon mature reflection, and after reading your late article in the Democrat, we have come to the conclusion that we cannot publish your communication, as, so far as we can judge, its object is not so much to correct misstatements, as to indirectly injure our School here. We hope the institution at South Paris will be prosperous; but still we cannot insert an article in our paper, whose tendency is to injure the interests of the village in which we are located. Both Schools *may* prosper, but we shall not make our paper the organ to build up the one, or run down the other.

Respectfully yours,
A. B. DAVIS & CO.

This will bear some *dissection*. "Upon mature reflection *and* after reading your late article in the Democrat!" We will not doubt the *maturity* of Messrs. A. B. Davis & Co.'s reflection—but it seems to have been very much aided by my "late article in the Democrat." This is quite unintelligible, inasmuch as not one word is said in that article, relative to the proposed Institution at Norway, and only an incidental allusion made to the one now there, under charge of Mr. Hinds. The reason which the Editors assign for their rejection of "Candor's" article, is worthy of notice. It will "indirectly injure" their School. We like that. It is *tangible*. The correction, then, of what is *acknowledged* to have been an unfair representation, and *objectionable*, because it gave a false impression, will *injure their School*—or, in other words—the only hope of success which the proposed School at Norway has, depends upon keeping the public *misinformed*, and "in the dark," relative to the true state of matters in this vicinity. The inference is irrisistible, when we consider the former admission of the Editors of the Advertiser, in connection with their subsequent declaration.

Again, they say—"We cannot make our paper the organ to build up the *one*, or to run down the *other*" School. Of course, then, they wish to contribute to the building up of *both*.—

What course do they propose to adopt, to effect this? Why,—to publish *ex parte* statements coming from *one* side, and refuse to open their columns to any reply from the other. This is *impartiality* with a *vengeance*. This is "as independent as they can afford to be," it seems.—Their economy in this respect, will doubtless be appreciated by their subscribers in this place.—They ought to be rewarded for their disinterestedness, and they probably will be——*when the County Buildings are removed to Norway!*

R.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

I JOHN W. DANA, Governor of the State of Maine, in conformity with a venerated usage and with the advice of the Executive Council, do set apart, THURSDAY, *the thirteenth day of April*, as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER.

Realizing that we are entirely indebted to the rich munificence of our Heavenly Father, for the manifold blessings with which we are constantly surrounded, let us on that day humble ourselves, and in deep shame confess that we have forgotten or denied the hand from whence they flow, or have received them thankless and murmuring, because Infinite Wisdom still permits the existence of some evil that we are impatient to remove, or witholds some fancied blessing which we crave.

Remembering that we are primarily responsible for ourselves and not our neighbors, let us each call home our thoughts from their anxious wanderings after the errors of others, and turn them within, upon the dark unexplored recess of our own hearts; bestowing upon ourselves that severity of judgement which we are wont to extend to those around us, and extending to them instead, that charity which thinketh no evil, which "suffereth long and is kind." In thus judging ourselves in the light of truth, and others in the light of love, we may with confidence ask aid from Him whose essential elements are truth and love.

Under such a discipline of mind and heart, if we remain by our fireside, we shall spend the day in *sincere* humiliation, fasting and prayer; or if we go up to the house of GOD, we shall go there as did the publican, not the pharisee.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-second.

JOHN W. DANA.

By the Governor:
EZRA B. FRENCH, Sec'y of State.

FUNERAL OF MR. ADAMS.—The closing services in honor of the late JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, were performed at Quincy on Saturday last. Immediately on the arrival of the special train, which carried the Legislature and City Authorities from Boston, a procession was formed, which moved to the house of the deceased where the corpse was received, (having been conveyed out by a previous train) and carried to the Church where the deceased was accustomed to worship.

The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Lunt, pastor of the church, from the 10th verse of the 2d chapter of Revelations. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The corpse was placed for the present in the family tomb, to remain until preparations were made to place it under the Church where the remains of the father of the deceased was laid.—[Traveller.

CORNISH VS. ALL DOWN EAST.—Joseph D. Boynton, Esq., of Cornish, coroner, for several days past has been holding an inquest over the body of a pine tree, found on his land; and the following is the verdict of the jury:—

Circumference, when severed from the stump, *twenty-eight feet*. Extending up twenty-three feet about the same bigness and perfectly sound, it spread out into branches, from which were taken five thousand feet of merchantable timber, and seven cords of wood. The trunk sealed nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-six feet, and the branches five thousand—making in the whole, fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-six feet of merchantable timber.

REUBEN DOWNS, Foreman.
Cornish, March 2, 1848.

☞ A report has been rife through our streets for several days, that General Scott has refused to obey the secretary's order, and has arrested the members of the court of inquiry. Independently of its extravagant character, it is inconsistent with our advices at the latest dates; for two of the members (General Towson and Col. Belknap) had not even arrived at Vera Cruz. [Washington Union.

☞ Blennerhassett's Island, on the Ohio river, is for sale—price $12,000. This is the spot of which Wirt made such a Paradise in his speech in the famous Burr trial.

☞ The Governor of Massachusetts, with the advice and consent of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the sixth day of April next, to be observed as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer.

There is at least one old citizen at Washington—Alderman Francis Dodge—who has known all the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Polk.

Gen. Pierce of New Hampshire, has resigned his commission in the army, and resumed the practice of the law.

MRS. GENERAL GAINES. Although the decision of the supreme court apparently declares Mrs. Gains to be the heir of only four fifths of her father's estate, it does, in fact make her the heir of the whole. Under the old civil law and codes which were in force in Louisiana, and (in accordance with which the supreme court of the United States was obliged to decide this case) no parent could disinherit a lawful child. Whatever will and testament the parent might make, the child or children remained entitled to four fifths of the estate. It is under this law that Mrs Gaines is declared by the supreme court "the forced heir" of her father, Daniel Clark.—But inasmuch as none of the other legatees under the will of 1811 have "accepted the succession," (as the lawyers say,) they are deprived of the right to avail themselves of the fact that the old law secures her only four fifths, and they consequently cannot claim the remaining fifth. Mrs Gaines therefore now comes into possession of the whole of the immense estate of her father. The total present value of the estate of the late Daniel Clark can not now be stated with any precision. It lies in nine different states of the Union, and amounts to many millions of dollars, without any reference to "mesne profits" for thirty-five years—hereafter to be recovered.—Six years ago, its absolute value was estimated at $33,000,000, and it is not probable that it is less now than then. Making allowance for liberal compromises, it is not likely to amount to less than 25,000,000, when all affairs are finally settled. And it is not improbable that it may amount to nearly double that great sum. [N. Y. Day Book.

THE QUEEN OF TRUMPS.—An old man who been dreadfully hen-pecked all his life, was visited on his death bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson tried to arouse him by talking of the King of Terrors.

"Hout tout, mon, I'm not scar't. The King of Terrors! I've been living sax and thirty years with the Queen of them, and the King canna be muckle waur."

A HINT.—The Boston Atlas says:—"Job Printing is a very necessary part of the revenue by which a press is sustained. And person may quite as effectually show their good will towards a newspaper by giving the proprietor a chance to do their Job Printing, as by taking his paper or advertising in his columns."

DEATH OF MR. WHEATON. Hon. Henry Wheaton, Professor of International Law in Harvard University, and Minister to Prussia, died at Dorchester on Saturday night.

IN A BAD FIX. The editor of the Saco Democrat has been confined to his room for a week with the *measles*. The hands in his Office have also been sick with the *mumps*. Two hard customers for a printing office.

It requires the additional cultivation of nearly half of a million of acres of land yearly to supply food for our increasing population.

LEAD PIPE. Dr. Dana, of Lowell, is decidedly against the use of lead, pure or alloyed, or tin-coated, for conduits for water to be employed for domestic purposes—as lead water is a poison.

It is said that the ship of the line Columbus, in the cruize just ended, has sailed more than 68,000 miles. Twelve of the crew died of cholera at Manilla, and by various diseases and casualities forty-five other deaths have occurred.

The easiest way to get a living is to sit on a gate and wait for good luck. In case good luck don't come along, you are no worse off than you were before.

$20,000 a year is paid by the Jews in London for the support of their poor.

BANGOR POST OFFICE.—Col. ISAAC C. HAINES, editor of the Bangor Democrat, has been appointed Postmaster of Bangor, *vice* Gen. Miller, whose term of office had expired.

A lawyer in England, transported three years ago for forgery, has been found to be innocent, and sent for. When convicted, he had a practice worth $15,000 a year.

List of Officers for the Town of Denmark for the year 1848.

William Bean, Moderator.
Samuel Gibson, Town Clerk.
Aaron Ingalls, } Selectmen and Overseers
J. G. Swan, } of the Poor.
L. A. Berry, }
O. B. Ingalls, Treasurer, Collector and Constable.
S. P. Sawyer, } Superintending School
T. J. Tenny, } Committee.
Josiah W. Davis. }

List of Officers for the Town of Waterford for the year 1848.

O'Neil W. Robinson, Moderator.
John C. Gerry, Town Clerk.
Josiah Monroe, } Selectmen, Assessors
Daniel Chaplin, } and Overseers of the
Daniel Plummer, } Poor.
Edward Carlton, Treasurer.
Elbridge Gerry, } Superintending
Lewis W. Houghton, } School Committee.
James M. Shaw, }
John Holt, Collector.
John Holt, } Constables.
Charles A. Ford, }

List of Officers for the Town of Andover for the year 1848.

James Poor, Moderator.
James N. Brickett, Town Clerk.
William Adams, } Selectmen, Assessors
Amos Purington, } and Overseers of the
E. E. Merrill, } Poor.
Paul R. Simpson, Collector and Constable.
Lewis Crockett, Treasurer.
Sylvanus Poor, Jr. Constable.

CHANGE OF WEATHER AND CATCHING COLD. It should be remembered that a cough is an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the very best medicines in the world for carrying off a cold; because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause of coughs, consumption, difficulty of breathing, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other dangerous complaints. Three or four of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, taken on going to bed, will in all cases give relief; and if the medicine be repeated a few times, the blood will be completely purified, and digestion will be improved, and the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHAS. H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; Joseph H. Wardwell, Rumford; J. Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; J. Coolidge, Livmore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

The large sale of Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, is another proof of its efficacy. It is now about three years since it was first offered to the public, although it has been used by one of the most distinguished physicians for many years in private practice; since which the sale has steadily increased, and it has been sent for from all parts of the country, where it was never advertised, but recommended by persons that have used it. It has been shipped to foreign ports, and found ready sale; that alone would seem to be proof enough of its utility.

How many medicines there are advertised that never sell, and soon go down, and are forgotten! How different it is with this! It finds a ready sale where it has never been advertised; and its sale continues to increase in all places as it becomes known.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

READ THE FOLLOWING. It is really astonishing to see what wonderful cures are performed by the use of the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

[Extract of a letter from Dr. Williams of Vt.]

Gentlemen—I will thank you to send me two dozen more of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters. I have used it with great success in four cases of dyspepsia, curing each of them in an almost incredible short time; likewise one case of scrofulous humor and one of jaundice.—I consider it a valuable compound, and must say I have used it with the happiest effects.—Should like to have it as soon a convenient.—One of the cases of dyspepsia was a gentleman who had suffered a long time, and had been to the Springs for two seasons.

A. Boyden, Esq., of Cambridge, cured of the dyspepsia of a year standing, after trying a hundred remedies without the least effect.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Denmark, March 19th, by Rev. T. J. Tenney, Mr. Albion K. P. Grant, to Miss Francis J. Brackett, both of Denmark.

In Norway, on the 11th inst., by Samuel Cobb, Esq., Mr. Amos Upton, to Miss Sarah J. Marston, both of N.

In Norway, Feb. 27, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lewis Frost to Miss Abiah Town both of N.

In Dixfield, Lorenzo Jones, of Wilton, to Miss Arabella B. Newman.

DEATHS.

In Norway, on the 5th inst., Mary C., daughter of Jacob Herrick, aged 14 years.

In Bethel, on the 18th ult., William, son of John and Esther Oliver, aged 16 years.

In Dixfield, on the 23d of Dec. last, Captain Jonathan Holman, aged 73.

PRESSEY & BARROWS'
FURNITURE & CHAIR
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the cabinet business, and taken the shop near the Wesleyan Chapel, (formerly occupied by William Andrews,) would respectfully inform the public that they will manufacture and keep on hand

FURNITURE,

of the latest style and patterns, among which may be found the following articles:

Sofas, Secretaries, Bureaus, Common, Patent Windlass and French Bedsteads—Looking glasses, Card, Pier, Centre, Grecian, Common and Toilet Tables, Mahogany, Grecian and common Cane-seat Chairs—large and small Cane-seat Rocking-chairs, Wood-seat do., common Chairs of every description, &c. &c.

All work warranted to be of the best quality and sold as low as at any other establishment in the state. Orders of work promptly attended to, and repairing done at short notice.

ISAAC PRESSEY,
B. G. BARROWS.

Norway, Feb. 24, 1848. tf 44

Bommer's Manure.

THE subscriber having been authorized by the Company, who have purchased the right for the town of Paris, to give and make out Deeds of individual rights for making and using this valuable manure, and also to advertise the same, would inform the Farmers of this town that he will be in readiness to attend to that business at any time.

By the process, grease, oils, dirt, bodies, animal, &c., may speedily be converted into a valuable manure.

The price fixed upon by the Company for an individual right, from the Company, is put at the extremely low price of

ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For this sum will be given with the Deed a book of 50 pages, describing the process, also containing much valuable information upon Agriculture.

Each member of the Company is an authorized agent for the sale of the manure.

The money may be paid to Mr. AUSTIN PARTRIDGE, Treasurer of said Company, or to the subscriber. ELBRIDGE FOBES.

Paris, March 6, 1848 tf 44

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at the *Old Stove Store* of
WM. L. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

PROBATE NOTICES.

Guardian's Sale.

AGREEABLY to license from the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction at the Probate Office in Paris in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest which the minor heirs of

AUSTIN NELSON,

late of Oxford in said County, deceased have in and to the homestead farm of said deceased, situated in said town of Oxford, being the same premises which Nathan Nelson conveyed to the said Austin by deed dated the fourth day of December A. D. 1824, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 25, Pages 228 and 229.

LEVI THAYER, Guardian of said heirs.
Paris, March 20, 1848. 46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JONATHAN HOLMAN, late of Dixfield,

in said County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

AMASA HOLMAN.
Dixfield, March 7, 1848. 46

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of LYDIA BRYANT, Widow of ZEBULON BRYANT, late of Greenwood in said county, deceased, praying an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of MARY ETHRIDGE, Widow of NATHAN ETHRIDGE, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

STEPHEN LEAVITT, Administrator of the estate of NEHEMIAH GLASS, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and accepted.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of BENJAMIN DEARBORN, Guardian of Darius O. Davis, minor son of Herman Davis, of Franklin Plantation in said county, praying for license to sell said minor's interest in a small farm situated in Hartford in said county, adjoining Z. Berry's land, for the purpose of paying out and securing to said minor the proceeds thereof on interest,—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

EL M. CARTER, Administrator of the estate of TIMOTHY CARTER, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JOSEPH G. SWAN, Administrator of the estate of ASA KIMBALL, late of Gilead in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the estate of

ABIEZER ANDREWS, late of Paris,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAMSON ANDREWS.
Paris, March 7, 1848. 45

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN LEAVITT, late of Livermore,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

STEPHEN LEAVITT.
Livermore, March 7, 1848. 45

THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Nov. 10, 1847 3w31

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SYLVIA SAMPSON, Administratrix of the estate of ELISHA SAMPSON, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

HARRIET N. MURRY, Administratrix of the estate of GEO. B. MURRY, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JAMES BONNEY, Guardian of CHARLES C. and OCTAVIA BUCK, minor heirs of HENRY E. BUCK, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minors,—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

THOMAS HILL, Administrator of the estate of DANIEL STOWELL, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh say of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Administrator on the estate of SIMEON FULLER, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator of the estate of WM. TOWLE, late of Albany, N. H., deceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased situated in the County of Oxford aforesaid, as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of CALEB WIGHT, Administrator of the estate of TIMOTHY WIGHT, late of Gilead in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell a certain farm, situated in Newry in said County, belonging to the estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JOSEPH G. SWAN, Administrator of the estate of ASA KIMBALL, late of Gilead in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

BENJAMIN BARKER, late of Hiram,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN JAMESON.
Hiram, March 7, 1848. 45

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the Estate of

JOSEPH EUSTIS, late of Mexico,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN M. EUSTIS,
C. L. EUSTIS.
Mexico, March 7, 1848. 45

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of
WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

A. C. DENISON

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the Public, that having bought, refitted and made large additions to the Store lately occupied by P. B. Frost,—who now occupies part of the upper rooms—and next door to Bennett's Rail Road House, is now receiving from Boston, Portland, and other sources, a large stock of

English, French, and American
DRY GOODS;
W. I. Goods and Groceries,
Hard Ware and Cuttlery,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,
Fish, Salt, Nails, Glass, Lime,
Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

All of which, owing to the pressure of the money market and consequently the reduction in the price of Goods, were bought Low; and being determined to do business on the READY PAY principle, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, would be most happy to see any of his former customers or others who are buying goods, and if low prices and GOOD goods are any object, they shall not go away dissatisfied.

—000—

Wanted,

In exchange for Goods or Cash,

Pork, Clover and H. G. Seed, Beans, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Pelts, Lumber of all kinds, &c. &c., in any quantity.

—ALSO—

50 Tons White and Brown Rags,

delivered at the Paper Mill, or Store.

A. C. DENISON.
Norway Village, Feb. 11, 1848. tf 44

CHEAPER AND CHEAPER!

DRY GOODS
FROM THE
NEW YORK AUCTIONS!

WE have this day received a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Carpetings, Feathers,
MATRASSES,
Oil Carpetings, &c.,
and having some
VERY GREAT BARGAINS,

we wish all who want any of the above named goods to call before the best are sold.

We mention a few prices, which of course are but a

Small Advance from Cost,

therefore, those purchasing

FOR CASH

will get more than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money.

Rich French Ginghams, 1s, worth 25 cents.
Very beautiful do. 12 1-2, worth 20 cents.
Cocheco Prints, best quality, 10, worth 12 1-2 cts.
A large lot of fast colors, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Prints for comforters, 4, worth 7 cents.
English Patches, 9 1-4, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Scotch Diaper, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Black Alpacas, 20, worth 42 cents.
Drab do., 12 1-2, worth 33 cents.
4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10, worth 17 cents.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Colored Cambrics, 6 1-2, worth 10 cents.

The above goods were bought for cash, and at ruinous prices for those of whom we purchased, therefore, call on us if you want

GREAT BARGAINS.

SMITH & ROBINSON,
90 and 92 Middle Street, Portland.
Feb. 8, 1848. 6w41

Splendid Illustrated Magazine
FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE,
AND
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
EDITED BY MARK FORRESTER.

THE January number for 1848, commences a new volume of this beautiful Monthly Magazine, which is intended expressly for young persons. The publishers will endeavor to make THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE entirely unexceptionable in its contents, and in the lessons it teaches; and they respectfully ask the examination, and, if the work should prove satisfactory, the personal efforts of every parent or guardian, under whose notice this prospectus may come, for its success.

Specimen numbers will be promptly forwarded for examination without any charge by the publishers.

Each monthly number will contain A COLORED STEEL ENGRAVING, prepared expressly for this Magazine, illustrating Natural History, and will be otherwise embellished with finely engraved wood cuts.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, each number containing at least thirty-two pages.

The terms of subscription will be *one dollar a year, in advance, or seven copies for five dollars.*

In order to bring the Boys' and Girls' Magazine, and also a good family Newspaper within the reach of all, we have been induced to make the following extremely liberal offer:

☞ "Any person who will send us *Two Dollars in advance*, shall receive the Boys' and Girls' Magazine for one year, and also a copy of the Boston Weekly Athenæum, a newspaper of large size, for 1 year.☜

The price of the Athenæum alone is $2 a year.

Letters containing money, if enclosed in presence of the Post Master, may be sent at our risk, and should be plainly directed to

BRADBURY & GUILD,
44 12 School street, Boston, Mass.

Notice.

IN consideration of Fifty Dollars paid me by ALBERT PERKINS, my son, I hereby relinquish the whole of his time, and all my right to his earnings, until he arrive to the age of twenty-one years; and shall neither claim any of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LUTHER PERKINS.

Witness:—HARVEY EBERY.
Byron, March 8th, 1848. 45

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AT WHOLESALE,
Corner of Middle and Free Streets
(*Between Deering's & Greenough's New Blocks.*)
Portland.
Sept. 15, 1847. tf 20

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW,
Aug. 12, 1847.—[tf 15] Norway Village.

More Air-Tight Stoves!

OF those BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, just received by the subscriber. Also, Pipe Furnace. Call and see,
W. E. GOODNOW.
Jan. 1, 1848. 3w29

ANECDOTES AND FUN.

BOILED CAT.—A few years ago a farmer, who was noted for his waggery, stopped at a tavern which he was in the habit of frequenting, on his way to market. The landlady had got the pot boiling for dinner, and the cat was washing her face in the corner. The traveller thinking it would be a good joke, took off the pot lid, and while the landlady was absent, put grimalkin into the pot with the potatoes, and then pursued his way to market.

The amazement of the landlady may well be conceived when on taking up her dinner she discovered the unpalatable addition which was made to it. Knowing well the disposition of her customer, she had no difficulty in fixing on the aggressor, and she determined to be revenged. The wag called as he was expected, and pussy was put on the table amongst other cold dishes, but so disguised that he did not know his old acquaintance. He made a hearty meal, and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his bill, he asked the landlady if she had a cat she could give him, for he was plagued almost to death with mice. She said she had not, for she had lost hers.

"What?" says he, "don't you know where she is?"

"Oh, yes," said she, you have just eat her."

The man was never known to boil a cat afterwards.

KEEPING FOLKS IN MEETING. Sewell relates the following anecdote of "Handkerchief Moody."

When Mr. Moody was on a journey, I think in the Western part of Massachusetts, he called on a brother in the ministry, on Saturday, thinking to spend the Sabbath with him, if agreeable. The man appeared very glad to see him, and said, "I should be very glad to have you stop and preach for me to-morrow, but I feel ashamed to ask you." "What is the matter?" asked Moody. "Why, our people have got in such a habit of going out before meeting is closed that it seems to be an imposition on a stranger." "If that is all I must and will stop and preach for you," Moody replied. When the Sabbath day came, and Mr. Moody had opened the meeting and named the text, he looked around the assembly and said: "My hearers! I am going to speak to two sort of folks to day, saints and sinners!—Sinners, I am going to give you your portion first, and I would have you give good attention." When he had preached to them as long as he thought best, he paused: "There sinners, I have done with you now, you may take your hats and go out of the meeting-house as soon as you please." They all tarried and heard him through.

A gentleman being in want of a servant an Irishman offered his services, but being asked what countryman he was, he answered an Englishman.

"Where were you born?" asked the gentleman.

"In Ireland and plaze your worship," said the Irishman.

"How then can you be an Englishman?" said the gentleman.

"Your honner," replied the man, "sposen I was born in a stable, that's no reason I should be a hoss."

Pat Logan was an emigrant, who left the shores of the Lesley for those of the Susquehannah. It was the evening of a summer's day, and, as he sat by the shining river, with his eyes fixed upon a creek, he espied a turtle emerging from the stream.—"Och, murder!" he exclaimed in botheration and purturbation, "Och, murder! that ever I should come to America to see a snuff-box walk!"

A MAN OF HONOR.—"Monsieur, you have no courage."

"Repeat that, sir, if you please."

"I repeat; you have no courage."

"Thank you! thank you! two negatives make an affirmative. I am delighted, monsieur, that you take me for a man of honor."

PROOF OF MARRIAGE.—Before the revising harrister, the other day, a witness being asked how he knew that a man and woman were husband and wife, replied, because "he had often heard the lady blow the gentleman up." The evidence was held to be conclusive.

☞ Some say that money is the root of all evil—others say that rum is the thing, while others lay it to idleness. We think think the root of all evil lies in CHEATING THE PRINTER.

"Why am I like Texas?" said the unmarried Miss Star to a bashful wooer, who did not "spunk up," as the saying is. "I do not know," said the verdant one. "Because I am a lone star." "Then, said Gideon, brightening up, "let me propose annexation."

It is said the principal names in Waldoboro, Me., are Head, Horn, Hide, Hoof Sides, Shank, Blood, and Onbehind. A cattle community, decidedly.

A maiden lady advertised for a receipt to make *secrets*, as she never yet had a good one that would bear *keeping*.

"Do you profess religion?"

"No sir. I profess my faith and practise my religion."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. The latest and best thing of the kind that we have ever heard, relates to "Fred," the prince of all wags. He was jogging home rather late, and a little happy, when, passing by a dark alley, a large two-fisted fellow stepped out and seized him by the collar, demanded his money. "Money?" said "Fred," money I have none, but if you will hold on a moment, I will give you my note for thirty days."

Buffalo Express.

The Greatest Inducements
EVER YET OFFERED IN BOSTON.

Great Sale Continued!!

Account of STOCK TAKEN!

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF

CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD AND CLOSED UP IMMEDIATELY

AT

"OAK HALL!"

PRICES OF CLOTHING

MARKED DOWN

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

In consequence of the very MILD WEATHER of the Season, thus far, and the GREAT QUANTITIES OF GARMENTS made up by the undersigned this Fall for

Winter Wear,

It has become necessary that his immense Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING MATERIALS

SHOULD BE

Closed up Immediately!

THE FOLLOWING

Extraordinary Inducements

Are therefore offered to the PUBLIC. Read this and call at

OAK HALL!

This will pay to take a trip to BOSTON.

☞The Sales will continue until every article is sold!

Every article of the Enormous Stock of

GEORGE W. SIMMON'S

OAK HALL!

WILL BE

☞MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW HET VERY LOWEST PRICES NOW CURRENT AT THIS

Great Clothing Mart!

This Stock embraces the most Extensive Assortment of

GENTLEMENS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

Ever collected together in any One Establishment in this or any other country.

THICK CLOTHING!

AT AN

ENORMOUS DISCOUNT

Will know where to call—for these Goods MUST BE DISPOSED OF! as I have determined, whatever may be the SACRIFICE, that the this GREAT STOCK of

Heavy Winter Clothing,

Now on hand in my Estalishment,

☞SHALL BE SOLD!☜

EXAMINE

The following Low Prices,

REDUCED ONE-FOURTH,

☞And bring this Advertisement with you.☜

BELOW IS THE LIST.

300	Blue Pilot Overcoats, velvet collars, at	$6, 8, 10, 12
250	Blue Mackinaw Blanket Overcoats	$6, 8, 10
100	Codrington Overcoats and Sacks	$6, 8, 10
500	Fancy Tweed do do	$3, 4, 5, 6
100	Pilot Jackets, lined with flannel	$3,50, 4, 5, 6
400	French Overcoats, made in Paris,	$8, 10, 12
150	Duffie do and Sacks	$3, 4, 5
650	Satinet do do figured, plain and ribbed,	$3, 4,50, 5, 6
50	Camlet (real goat's hair) Wrappers, quilted,	$8, 10, 12
325	Tweed Sacks and Overcoats	$3, 4, 5, 6
60	Hunting and Business Coats of black Velveteen	$2, 3, 4
500	Single and Double Bever Overcoats, each from	$8, 10, 12, 14
275	Brown Sacks, velvet collars and facings, &c.	$7, 8, 10
150	Olive and Brown Castor Cloth Overcoats	$6, 8, 10
75	Siberian Pever Overcoats, Gold and Silver Mixed	$10, 12, 14
450	Broadcloth Overcoats, brown, green and black	$12, 14, 15
375	Superfine Drab Overcoats and Sacks, woollen linings	$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14
100	Jackets, blue and black broadcloth	$4, 5, 6,50, 7
100	do Satinet, a good article	$2, 2,50, 3
3000	pairs of Pants, Broadcloth, Doeskin and Cassimeres, assorted	$2, 2,50 3,50, 5
2000	do stout Satinet, twilled and plain	$1, 1,75, 2, 2,50, 3, 4,
1500	Vests, of satin, rich figured and plain black	$1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50, 3
2000	do Fancy and plain Velvet and Cashmere	$1, 1,25, 1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50
1000	do Valencia, Cloth, Merseilles, &c.	50c, 75c., $1, 1,50, 2, 3
500	Royal plaid, single and double-breasted	$1, 1,25, 1,50
150	Dressing Gowns, flan'l and plain velvet	$4, 5, 6
500	do do Print and M. de Laine	$2,50, 3,50, 5
100	Dress and Frock Coats, blue, Blue Black, green, brown, &c.	$7, 9, 10, 12, 14
200	Business Coats, olive, brown, green, &c.	$6,50, 7, 8, 10
750	Cloaks, Opera and Full Circle	$6, 8, 10, 12, 14
200	do and Capes, made from pilot and beaver	$3, 5, 6, 8, 9

LIST OF FASHIONABLE

BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT THE SAME RATES.

Overcoats and Sacks of brown and blk's Broadcloth, each from $3, 5, 6, 6,50

Overcoats and Sacks, of Beaver and Pilot $2,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 5

Cloaks and Capes, of Broadcloth $2,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 6

Dress Frocks, of black, brown, green, olive Cloths $5, 6,50, 7, 7,50, 8

Jackets, of black, brown, green, olive cloths $2, 2,25, 2,50, 3, 3,50 4

Polka Suits, all colors, a great variety $4, 5, 5,50, 6, 6,50

Pants, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c. $1,75, 2, 2,25, 2,50, 3

Vests, of black and fancy colored Satins, Velvets, &c. 50c., 75c., $1, 1,25, 1,50

Vests, double-breasted, of Cloth, Plaid, Valencia 50c., 75c., $1, 1,25, 1,50

Overhauls, and many other articles of Boys' Clothing 30, 37 and 50 cents

and an endless variety of such Goods.

ELEGANT

FURNISHING GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS.

800 dozen	White Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands, each	62c., 75c., $1
100 dozen	White Shirts, plain	33, 37, 50 cents,
50	do Striped Calico Shirts	50, 62
50	do Twilled stripe Shirts	37, 50
100	do Cotton Flannel Shirts and Drawers,	33, 42
25	do Merino and Angolia Shirts and Drawers	62, 75
100	do Ipswich and Portsmouth Shirts and Drawers	92c., $1
50	do Royal Ribbed Shirts and Drawers,	33, 75
50	do Plain and Twilled Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers	62, 75
401	do Guernsey Frocks	75, 8
75	do Linen Bosoms, plain and run plait, all kinds	25, 75
1000	do Collars, plain & colored, fashionable	8, 25
25	do Rich figured Satin Scarfs	75c., $1,75
55	do Satin Cravats, heavy	62c., $1
26	do Superfine Italian Cravats	50c., $1,17
500	do Self-adjusting Cravats and Stocks, Satin and Silk	37, 75
1000	do Braces, of all kinds and material	37, 62
76	do Mufflers and Comforters, figured and spotted	12, 33
26	do Kid Gloves, black, white and fancy colors	37, 75
100	do Fancy Gloves, silk, linen and wool,	8, 20
50	do Buck Gloves, super. and Mittens	17, 50
200	do Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk and linen	6c., $1
200	do Socks and Woolen Mits	12, 33
50	do Smoking Caps, of Silk, Wool, and Velvet	12c., $1
50	do Brussels and other Carpet Bags	$1, 1,25
1000	do Umbrellas, silk and cotton, all sizes	37c., $2,50
2000	do Canes, with swords, dirks, &c. &c. &c.	12c. $2,00

Together with an endless variety of

RICH PIECE GOODS!

Which will be made up in the most fashionable manner, at short notice, as my Whole Stock must be closed up IMMEDIATELY, on account of the ALTERATIONS NOW GOING ON upon the premises, and the mildness of the season.

☞Every one who calls upon me to purchase during the period above named, may do so in the Confident Expectation of getting

A GREAT BARGAIN!

REMEMBER

GEORGE W. SIMMONS'S

"OAK HALL,"

ANN STREET, BOSTON,

(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF MERCHANT'S ROW.)

Feb. 1, 1848. 3m

New Musical Publications

BY

Asa Fitz.

The Parlor Harp & Boston Social Melodist,

CONTAINING a selection of the most popular *English, German* and *American Melodies, Songs, Glees, Catches, Anthems, Rounds, Devotional Melodies, Chaunts, &c.*, adapted to the Family Circle, Social Parties, High Schools and Musical Associations, arranged and harmonized four voices and the Piano-Forte.

The book contains the most popular melodies now extant.

The Common School Song Book, and American School Song Book,

Both containing a large collection of popular School Music

The Multiplication Table,

Set to Music, on Cards.

The Primary School Song Book,

Containing a selection of Music, with exercises for little children.

These Books have had a large circulation in all the large towns and villages throughout New England, and been used at all the Teachers' Institutes in Mass., N. H., and Maine. The simplicy of the music and adaptation of the poetry, render them very desirable as text books for the introduction of music into our Schools.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Oct. 8, 1847. 6m28

Fowle's School Books.

A SUPPLY of the "TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," a practical System of Instruction, as exhibited personally by Mr. Fowle at the late Institute in this town, is received by the subscriber, with a supply of the following *School Books* by the same author:—

Teachers' Institute; Companion to Speller, or Exercises in Orthography; Common School Speller; Common School Grammar, 1st and 2d part; Child's Arithmetic; Primary Reader; Bible Reader; Elementary Geography; Common School do.; Atlas to do.; Familiar Dialogues; Tables of Elementary Sounds.

School Committees and Teachers are especially invited to call and examine the above works, which are for sale at the BOOKSTORE and SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY of BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Oct. 25, 1847. 3m25

THE SOUTH PARIS

Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses.

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unmerchantable.

JAMES DEERING, Agent.

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

CELEBRATED

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARHŒA,

And Bowel Complaints generally.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

Pike & Osgood,

At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public pre-eminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Depletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it. Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf46

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for doors and Window Sash, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 20, 1847. 3m

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are

Five sizes of 4 BoilerPremium Cooking Stoves, No.'s 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Rathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fall before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 2m

SMITH'S PATENT

Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1 & 2 doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced, as *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds that is done (in the most perfect manner,) with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates*, or six large loaves of bread, or even the *largest pudding or bean pots in use*, at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use; the steam, from cooking, being carried off effectually.

The parts of this Stove can in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves*—which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole, and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that on other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal, as most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this Stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; whereas, in stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it reaches the bottom, the bread will crust on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase; the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are a number of sizes, suitable for the smallest family up to those for a public house. They are not at all complicated in their construction. But easily regulated.

☞For a more particular and full description of the above Stove see large Bills at the Hotels and Stores in this and adjoining towns. Hundreds of names in recommendation of the above Stove could be added, if necessary.

For sale at the old stand of the subscriber, opposite Bennett's Hotel, Norway Village, where also may be found Stoves of various patterns, which will be offered low for *Lumber, Wood, Produce* or CASH.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner.

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 3t 1f

Old Iron! O rod In!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Godey's Lady's Book

AND FAMILY MAGAZINE,

THE oldest Magazine in the United States, contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country,—twelve more than the New York magazines.—Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly Fashion plate, Model Cottages and Churches, Crochet work, and other matters for the Ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c. &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, $3 00

Two copies without the Ladies Dollar Newspaper, 5 00

Five copies with one to the person sending the club, 10 00

Eight copies, do do do 15 00

Twelve copies, do do do 20 00

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request. Address.

L. A. GODEY,

No. 113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S

PATENT IMPROVED

CORN CRACKER:

A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn*, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of si ty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time and Money*, as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen; Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn thu through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN BEMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their samp, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1846.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have tested the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one-horse power was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable use, in one hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for like purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined in this place, with great satisfaction, a new and improved Cast-Iron Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it an excellent thing of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the inventors, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., we do most willingly award the credit of producing the very article that is so much needed in all Grist Mills, for cracking Corn, cobs and all;—As by this invention, the Cob, however green, is cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by millstones, in one quarter less time than by the common method of grinding after its passage through an old fashioned Bark Mill.

For a Provender Mill, or for grinding up Corn for horses or cattle feed, without the use of bolting cloths, we confidently think it will excel unlike any in use. And for a Bark Mill, and all other uses for which it is designed, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public.

LEVI WHITMAN,
EZRA P. BEAL,
S. J. SMITH,
EBEN HOBBS,
SAMUEL AMES, *Millers of 40 years.*

Proprietors of the Norway Mills.

And signed by 60 others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,

At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Also for sale in Boston, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall; and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Merrick Block, Blackstone Street.

MR. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of

GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

Also, for the sale of

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED

GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 13

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Stove Funnel!

SUITABLE for Meeting Houses, Factories, Hotels, School Houses, and other buildings, for sale at the old Stove Stand of

WM. E. GOODNOW,

Agent for Manufacturers.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Bricks! Bricks!!

10,000 BRICKS For Sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Aug. 23, 1847. tf

CONSUMPTION CURED!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life*, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *confirmed and incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most deperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweets, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1ypoamtDFB15

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, ervsipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavor ed to the taste. She change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cerry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magasin de Santé*, (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Electuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Eradicator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also,—For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1y15

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

☞A Cure for Life Secured.☜

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, kidneys, and bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies,—is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is—mark this—an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 25 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine: no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞A cure for life is guarantied.☜

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleansing and Setting Artifitial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS HILL,

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 to $1,00.

do Tin Foil, 25 to 50.

Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 to 1,00.

Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, & 2,0

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 71